THE SECTIONAL AGITATION.

We willingly give a place to the subjoined extracts from letters written by a patriotic and respected citizen of Virginia to the publishers of a popular Northern periodical, expressive of his views of the evils and tendencies of the present unhappy sectional agitation. We do not know a gentleman in the venerable Commonwealth whose personal character is entitled to give to his opinions on such a subject more weight and consideration than that of the respected writer of these letters. We have felt regret that the pressure on our columns has occa-

to the Constitution and the Union. I design what I have to the Constitution and the Union. I design what I have a total severance of the ties that now unite us as one written in the spirit and interests of Union and Peace. I people. \* \* \* \* written in the spirit and interests of Union and Peace. I people. \* \* \* \*
think I state truly the views and feelings of the South Nor allow yourselves to misinterpret the calm that pregenerally, and indicate through them its necessary future and likelier to obviate difficulties. I believe it is best, too, for another reason: I cannot doubt that, however quiescent now, there is a great and powerful movement in progress among the wise and loyal of the North that will rise, when the time requires it, to rebuke and control alike the fanaticism of the Abolitionist and the ultraism of the Freesoiler. But for these it is needful to know that to the partial strength they can command at the North they will have the whole South with them. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABINGDON, VA ) AUGUST 39, 1854. I will go out of my way to off r my humble tribute to the general spirit of impartial evinced by you in the conduct of your journal in ret rence to a detau the most difficult, perhaps, of all questions to bearings, even by those who have the best bights, and who daily, so to speak, pore analously o reme living pages on which it is written, but impossion as a sheetbook to be read or comprehended, even in its most patent aspects and incidents, by those who have no such opportunity. It is a question whose solution seems easy and sure just in the inverse ratio of knowledge and familiarity with its difficulties on the part of those who are self-con-Reason, or the latest French Constitution; a question whose solution, albeit, like the others referred to, claimed to stand on arguments incapable of being answered; a mere emanation, indeed, of right reason and of the religion of love; unfurls its flag, amid disorder and sedition,
to commence its pacific and beneficent career with the
brend and the teach to pursue it through blood and

mon sense, ranked with the flying philosophy of Razselas, or to Prudhomme's, who devotes his life to the building up of a royal people's palace of socialism, to find at last he had been but the unconscious architect of a gloomy

of his country," on the next received a mixed death of suicide and murder, at his own hands and those of that society your would propose to reform, you would doubt greatly of the efficacy of your remedy, whatever it may be.

The two hundred and seventy thousand heads demanded

I think a more careful examination of my letter will

Marat in the name of humanity and liberty are short satisfy you that I have not fallen into the mistake of the hecatombs with which the merciful Phillips, under have corrected. The terms "South" and "North"

sions, and prejudices, and customs, and which discards with either.

the maxim "feetina lente" that nature and wisdom every where proclaim in their grander processes, ever did, as it ever must, bear no fruit but disaster, and end only in argument is useless. When those who maintain it at the

the respected writer of these letters. We have felt regret that the pressure on our columns has occasioned some delay in the insertion of the letters; but perhaps it is as well that they should have appeared after instead of in the midst of the absorbing excitement which attended the recent Northern elections.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: The correspondence I send herewith explains itself. I thought the views accident led me to develop might, with some possible good, be spread before the thinking people of the North. It would seem the feeling there at present is too strong for Northern journals to risk offending. I should hope the Intelligencer would see nothing in what I have written not in unison with its see nothing in what I have written not in unison with its manded by yet more imperious considerations—by added own objects and feelings, always loyal as they have been and inexorable considerations, connected with color—to be seriously assailed or struck at by the North, without

vails through all our Southern borders. Be not deceived : course. If this be so, it is better known early than late, it is the calm that comes of assured right, of unanimity of opinion and resolve, and of a conscience, as a people, at least towards you, void of offence. The North will be equally calm in this regard when it shall be equally

ABINGDON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854. ABINGDON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

I receive very willingly the remarks you have favored me with on the subject of my letter of the 30th of August. It was to challenge the reflections of thinking and considerate, of frank and loyal men that it was written. I expected no more. I very humbly feel that it is not tall auxilio that any sudden conversion, that any imgoverned but by the love of truth when they know it, but who are not favorably situated in the particular case to ascertain and estimate it, I can at all contribute to gain for them a fair hearing, my aim will have been attained. Allowing themselves due pause to investigate and consider, I do not fear but that finally all such minds, at he North and at the South, would harmonize in senticent and co-operate in policy. Could Northern men but ide with us long enough to appreciate justly the studed, no essentication as senticed to assertation and essential the such would have been attained as the North and at the South, would harmonize in senticent and co-operate in policy. Could Northern men but ide with us long enough to appreciate justly the studed, no essential the such would be dangerous to use the sammation it in the correction of this error will be deemed of no little importance when it is considered that in short-continued to generate the surface of two or three gentlemen in the city at different times, and when arrested was in the act of opening a mailed package directed to C. N. Henderson & Co. In his pockets at that times, and when arrested was in the act of opening a mailed package directed to C. N. Henderson & Co. In his pockets at that times, and when arrested was in the act of opening a mailed package directed to C. N. Henderson & Co. In his pockets at the first of two or three gentlemen in the city at different times, and when arrested was in the act of opening a mailed package directed to C. N. Henderson & Co. In his pockets at the first of the organic changes produced by it, of obviating the return of pain; and in mailgoant disease of producing an amount of benefit much exceeding that yet accommitted in default of bail for trial at the literature of pain; and in mailgoant disease of producing an amount of benefit much exceeding that yet accommitted to the constitution of the considered that in short-continued to generate the terms of the vortice of two or three gentlemen in the city at different t the North and at the South, would harmonize in sentiment and co-operate in policy. Could Northern men but
abide with us long enough to appreciate justly the circumstances that surround us, there would be, I am persuaded, no essential differences of opinion. As a general sition, there actually exist none between us and proposition, there actually exist none between such of your people as have come among us, and just in proportion to the time they pass with us, do, day by day, their misapprehensions yield to better knowledge, and their misapprehensions what they see the inexorable their views conform to what they see the inexorable with its difficulties on the part of those who are self-con-fident enough to confront it; a question involving diffi-who are within its shadow. I am sure your own obserculties greater than those so very satisfactorily solved by vation has taught you this, and your intelligence led you the Utopias of More or Prudhomme, by the Reign of abandoned by those best situated to form correct ones, and whose antecedents all repel the conclusions at which they finally, however reluctantly, arrive. The fruit of better knowledge is now beginning to ap-

brand and the torch, to pursue it through blood and through fire, to end it with the destruction of the Union, (the bow of hope to mankind,) the extinction of true liberty, the neglect or overthrow of the school and the church, the lurid glare of anarchy, and a dark night of despotism.

least, whether his condition, not repining for rights he never knew as such, but always cared for in sickness, in infancy, and old age, might not possibly be better than that of the white day laborer with you, who often miserable for the lurid glare of anarchy, and a dark night of disabled by age or disease from the power of enjoying it, despotism. I scarcely, I think, do injustice to G—y, at least in ed also, to let him suffer for raiment, or food, or shelter, likening his Philosophy of Reform to Sir Thomas More's, in his extremity, without the breach of any recognised even though the latter is at this day, in the world of compause on investigation before overturning the one state of society for the other, though he might still be clear in But I do not understand that you would join in any such attempt, though you seem to think yourself pre-pared to undertake it, if you did not feel restrained by mausoleum of tyranny.

The philanthropic piety of Parker is surely no sincerer nor very unlike that of another great founder of a new religion—the religion of reason—(Robespierre,) who, one day the idol of the people and proclaimed "benefactor" more sure than that by the time you had acquainted

an insane delusion, or yet more victous seeking after a not used to import any "corporate" character. They are bad not criety, would baptise his new order of freedom not precise, but are used for convenience, the context govand fraternity. Does he covet the fate of his prototype erning in each case their farticular signification. I thought, or envy his apotheosis? \* \* \* \* \* \* too, I had discriminated sufficiently between the Aboli-But of the reformers referred to it may at least be said that they committed grievous blunders or greater crimes line. I ought rather to say, perhaps, that I did not con-in dealing with evils round about them which they had found them. The former are our declared enemies. For in dealing with evils round about them which they had the opportunity to understand, and that they were ready, there and then, where they did the mischief, to meet, as they did meet, the consequences of their acts. But in both these respects it is of them I should ask pardon for instituting the comparison.

These examples show two things, which if not new yet seem almost forgotten, but which may still perhaps be worth the whils to ponder a little, as the dreamy boat man gliding between Black Rock and Grand Isle on the sensel beauties around and above him, and beatific visitons of future "progress," to note for a moment that small cloud of vapor as it rises ever but a short distance in his front, warning him of the "manifest destiny" that in evitably awaits him: First, that the best intentions, unshould be wished as feather in the balance against the love he bore evitably awaits him: First, that the best intentions, unshould be wished as feather in the balance against the love he bore evitably awaits him: First, that the best intentions, unshould be wished as feather in the balance against the love he bore evitably awaits him: First, that the best intentions, unshould be applied be a standard of the wished as coundly, that all reform which falls to take into account the friction of existing interests, and passions, and prejudices, and customs, and which discards the results of the wind and the progress of the unit of the vitable with the progress of the constant of the vitable with the progress of the consequences of the propagate the Mormon faith.

From the United States, and some to the work to fall there is a weekly newspaper in New York to the instance, as we believe it may lead them into a position of anta-going the misch of the state into account the first of the while the propagate the Mormon faith.

From the United States, and some to the invaluation of the invaluation of the state in the yellow fever first appeared to the mischer in the propagate the mischer in the position of anta-going the mischer in

failure.

I find line following line, as it were spontaneously, derstandings as to bear with patience or submit to in where I designed but a line or two when I began this practice the converse of it—viz. "that no new State whose where I designed but a line or two when I began this theme. Somewhat more, however, I would say, and it may perhaps be not.ill-received by the right-minded at a distance if you shall not object to its reaching them.

We of the South were born to the condition in which we find ourselves; we are as little responsible for its existence as for our own. The good and evil of this condition is ours. We alone know it as it is; we admit our responsibility to deal with it justly, as we do our duty to use aright the lives God has given us. So to use both as not to hurt others we admit also to be our duty. Here our duty to these beyond our borders begins and ends. They owe no responsibility for Southern slavery now, whatever may be justly theirs for introducing, or aggravating, or making profit by it, in time past. Whence their mission, then, to obtrude, unasked as uninformed, advice or mischievous interference?

All right minded persons, as to this, will agree in sentiment with the late honored Judge Hopkinson, of Pennchievous interference?

All right minded persons, as to this, will agree in sentiment with the late homored Judge Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania. When the summary course taken by the South stowards the travelling incendiaries who came to instruct us in our duties was defended before him on the ground that these men were merely exerting a moral suasion, "It is, sir," said he, "as if some impertinent intermeddler were to come to my house, professing all civility and friendship, to point out to me imperprietes which, in his opinion, i was guilty of in the management of my family, and which ought to be corrected. What should I do with him, sir? I should take him by the callar and thrusthim into the street: "and this, sir," said he, "is what the South has done, and it has done right."

You of the North—I ber pardon, I mean some at the North-heem to consider that the recognition in the Fedral Constitution of the existing fact of elavery, and agreement, in effect, not to meddle with it, except in specified cases for our protection, imposes upon them a share of our responsibility and the duty of helping us to manage it.

This self-assumed responsibility seems to us wholly gratuitous, as the resulting interference we hold offensive and injurious. If you have the right to interfere by the compact, them interfere according to the compact. Perform the duties it enjoins in good faith, and we are content. But to derive the right to intervene from the Consilution, and then to sate in contravention of its injunctions, involves at once treachery and duplicity.

The constitutional recognition of slavery, and the engagements you have come under in regard to it, were, as you know, the indispensable conditions of our framing this alliance with you. If you repent of this recognition, and then to sate in contravention of its injunctions, involves at once treachery and duplicity.

The constitutional recognition of slavery, and the engagements you have come under in regard to it, were, as you know, the indispensable conditions of our frami

similar purposes, by other parties,) yet nothing can withdraw my attention from or weaken my interest in any of the great questions that affect the prosperity of

the country or may put the Union in peril.

With you, I have concurred with Mr. Webster in all his With you, I have concurred with Mr. webster in all also leading views of public policy; but excuse me for saying that he would not, in my opinion, have concurred with you in several of the views contained in your letter. In the topic we are discussing we agree, I am sure, in thinking there is no place for "party." To use it for party or personal ends, involving, as I believe it to do, the existence of the Union, is to be dead to every sentiment of party or the property of the leading to the collection of the Union, is to be dead to every sentiment of party or the lead of the lead to the collection of the Union, is to be dead to every sentiment of party or the lead of the lead to the public day. It is needed to the lead to the le trictism and deaf to the call of public duty. It needs now that the good and wise every where should meet and stand firm together on these immutable principles of common rights and equal justice on which the Union was founded to preserve it, or by apathy or treachery to those principles contribute to its downfall. On that platform I hope you and I (as an humble follower of such men) may be found always standing together.

NEWS ITEMS.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN FLORIDA.-The Pensacola Gazette gives the result of an election for Sheriff in Escambia county, as follows: J. C. Crosby, Know Nothing, 224; Peter Gonzalez, Know Something, 155. In some places the old parties seem to be unknown for the present.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE .- At Philadelphia, on Friday night, Mrs. Brewey was awfully burnt by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp. She lingered in great agony until 9 o'clock the following morning, when death came

CHURCH TROUBLES .- The Bishop of Hartford (Conn.) and his flock are at enmity. Yesterday a serious contention took place at the cathedral in that city, arising from the refusal of the Bishop to allow the remains of Father Brady, the former pastor of the church, and who at the time of his death was under suspension, to be buried in the churchyard. The Bishop and his assistants used their times of the regarders to account the former pastor of the churchyard. utmost exertions to prevent the funeral ceremonies, but the people persisted and ultimately carried their point.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—The four persons who entered and robbed the Windham (Ct.) Bank on Friday night of

STEAMBOAT ROBBERS .- A correspondent who writes from Paducah (Ky.) gives us an account of an affair which occurred on the steamer Michigan, in the Mississippi river, on which beat the writer says he was a passenger. The correspondent says that two dashing men were on the boat, who represented themselves as sons of a Mississippi planter named Leclerc. Just before the boat reached Memphis several state-rooms were broken open, and a Mr. Craig seized the burglar, who proved to be one of the soi-disant planter's sons. Craig and other passengers followed the thief to the hurricane deck, when went to the stern and threatened to shoot any man who should attempt to arrest him. The passengers rushed on him, when he fired his pistol in the air, jumped overboard, and, as is supposed, was drowned. The passengers returned to the cabin, when it was discovered that about \$1,800 and six gold watches had been taken. Leclere's "brother" was hunted up, who, upon promise that he should not be punished, told where the stolen property was hidden. He said his own name was John Traverse and that of his accomplice Dick Jones, formerly of New Albany, who was convicted two years since of larceny, and who made his escape from the pentten-tiary in August last. We give this story as it comes to us. We do not know the writer of the letter. The Jones mentioned was a notorious thief, and was sentenced and escaped as stated .- New Albany Ledger.

The Windham Bank, at Windham, (Conn.) was robbed on Friday night of twenty-two thousand dollars, seven of which was in specie and the balance in bills of the bank. The robbery was effected by three men who entered the bank early in the evening. The watch-dog, to prevent alarm, was first poisoned, and when the clerk, who sleeps in the bank, entered about nine o'clock, the robbers gagged and bound him, and one of them stood over him a revolver, while the others with crowbars and other implements succeeded in opening the safe and securing

Five companies of Rangers were mustered in the ser-The Governor has determined to accept their services until he can hear from Gen. Smith, and send two of the companies to the vicinity of Fort Worth and the other three to the vicinity of Fredericksburg and Fort Mason.

Mormons .- The Council Bluffs Bugle of October 21st Utah, principally elders, destined to various portions of the United States, and some to the old world. One of

Rev. John Brady, pastor of the Roman Catholic church in Hartford, (Conn.) died suddenly on Thursday night of cholera. He had resided in Hartford many years and had the very general respect of its citizens.

FALL OF A CHURCH TOWER .- A despatch from Cincinnati of the 17th says that at New London, Butler county, (Ohio,) on Thursday, the tower of the new Congregational church in course of construction fell on the workmen and others, and killed Robert Jones, N. Jones, John C. Jones, and wounded ten others, one or two of them fatally. John C. Jones is a wealthy Welchman, generally known among his countrymen throughout the country.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH .- A lad, name unknown, was found dead, near the Sybil's Cave, on Wednesday last. It appears that he mounted a stool for the purpose of looking through an aperture into the wooden building, and whilst he was in this position the stool or bench gave way, and left the poor victim suspended by the neck.
[Hoboken (N. J.) Gazette, 18th instant.

Ship Great Republic, built by Mr. McKay, of Boston, and afterwards burnt to the water's edge while lying at the dock foot of Dover street, having been rebuilt, with the reduction of one of her decks, is now loading for San Francisco. She has the Forbes rig, with all the modifications

Release of a Counterfere.—Noah M. Lee was sent to the Connecticut State prison a year ago, convicted of being concerned in making and uttering counterfeit money. Lee was one of a gang, and the Legislature, in order to secure his accomplices, authorized the Governor, with the approbation of the Attorney General, to release him whenever Lee should make developments which should result in the conviction of three or more in the same employment. This Lee complied with, and the convictions having taken place, the Governor, with the assent of the Attorney General, has released him from confinement. finement. 15th Fine Front self of Ma pare of reasons

Although the subjects of the remedial efficacy of congelation and local ansesthesia from cold have been for some years before the public, they are as yet but little some years before the public, they are as jet but little understood and appreciated. This has resulted partly from their having been imperfectly explained, in consequence of the publications respecting them being severally incomplete, and partly from the strength of the prejudice against extreme cold. Br. Rowley, who, in his attack on cowpox, declared that the accounts which he had heard of the terrible effects of communicating the "cruel heard of the terrible effects of communicating the "cruel". and besstly" disease were enough to "freeze the soul," was probably not more horror-stricken than some have been by the proposal to freeze the bady; and the intro-ducer of vaccination was hardly more abused than the proposer of congelation has been. It is in the hope that this prejudice may be thereby characteristics. this prejudice may be thereby abated and the subject rendered better understood that the following brief state-ment is published. Even in France, where both the re-medial and anaesthetic uses of intense cold have been medial and anosthetic uses of intense could have been turned to account for some time by M. Velpeau and other leading practitioners, there is still much doubt about the best mode of applying the agent. In a paper in the Bulletin de Therapeutique of the 15th ultimo, M. Richet, Surgeon of the Hospital Saint-Antoine in Paris, reports thirteen operations in which local anesthesia had been accelerable to the rewinnerfect means of the quick evaproduced by the very imperfect means of the quick eva-

peration of ether. As no remedy has been longer in use, and few are more valued than the local application of moderate degrees of cold, or a temperature ranging from that of dissolving ice to about 70° of Fahrenheit, it may at first appear singular that a greater or more powerful remedial effect should not have been sought by increasing the doze of the agent, not have been sought by increasing the dose of the agent, or employing a lower temperature, in the same manner as we have sought and found much greater remedial benefit in many cases by using mercury, antimony, quinine, and other drugs, in larger doses than had been customary. The reason is that medical men were under a most erroneous impression respecting the effects of very low temperatures on the body. Because a temperature of zero stops the circulation, and because the vitality of a part has been lost by its long-continued congelation, whether caused by exposure to severe cold in winter or by the incautious use of ice in hernia and other diseases, it was hastily and erroneously inferred that there was danger

be obviated by the same means, and with almost equal certainty. It will be proper to consider the remedial and næsthetic effects of intense cold separately; but, before doing so, it is necessary to mention how this degree of cold is produced and applied, as well as to attempt an ex-

the same object, some of which are preferable for certain the same object, some of which are pictures of the solid to purposes. Substances passing rapidly from the solid to the fluid, or from the fluid to the aeriform state, strongly abstract caloric from other bodies in contact with them; and substances, either solid, fuid, or aeriform, already sufficiently cooled by artificial means, may be placed in In many of the diseases just enumerated the promptness contact with the part: the first, as solid metallic balls of of the cure is as remarkable as its certainty. In military appropriate shape; the latter two, when forming strong currents. When cold is produced by the common frigori-When cold is produced by the common frigorific mixture of ice and salt, and applied by means of a gauze bag or net, the following is a convenient mode of proceeding: If the congelation is not to be extensive or long-continued, a piece of ice of the size of a large orange will be sufficient. This is well pounded in a coarse cloth or bag, and the powder, being placed upon a large sheet of paper, is thoroughly mixed, by means of a paper-folder, or bag, and the powder, being placed upon a large sheet of paper, is thoroughly mixed, by means of a paper-folder, with about half its weight of common seit. The mixture is then put into a net of about four inches diameter, and as soon as it begins to dissive it is ready to be applied. The net is not kept motionless on the part, but is frequently raised in order that fresh particles of the mixture may be brought in contact with the skin; and the water that escapes from it may be absorbed by a sponge, or allowed to fall into a basin placed underneath. If the surface to be acted upon is of small extent, a very thin and large copper spoon containing the mixture, or a solid

removed, would remain complete for several minutes. But if the frigorific be allowed to act, another change is produced—the adipose matter under the skin is congealed and the part becomes hard as well as white. The depth to which the benumbing insuence of cold will extend de-pends upon a variety of circumstances, as the degree of cold, the duration of the application, the vascularity the part, whether pressure is used or the circulation is the skin assumes a red color, which lasts for several hours. If the congelation has been considerable, there is now some smarting felt, unless the natural heat be more gradually restored by pouring cold water on the part, or by placing on it a little pounded ice, or a biadder containing iced water. If the application has not exceeded the first stages, there is no smarting, and no necessity, therefore,

for such precautions.

The redness produced does not, as might at first sight be supposed, indicate an inflammatory condition, but the very reverse. The tonicity of the small arteries appears to be lessened or suspended for a time, and, instead of being inflamed, the part is rendered unsusceptible of inflam-mation. Parts cut after congelation heal by adhesion or the first intention more quickly than they otherwise would; and, as has already been said, we possess in this

expedient a certain and prompt remedy for every inflammation accessible to its complete haduence.

I. Remedial Uses of Intense Cold.—The remedial qualities of intense cold may be described as antiphlogistic, anodyne or sedative, and specific; and it is useful in the diseases for which other remedies possessing these qualities are the color of the color o ties have been employed, viz. in inflammatory, painful or irritative, and malignant diseases. The circumstance which limits its application in these is the impossibility of extending its influence beyond a certain extent of depth, although it is certain, from its effects in deep-sent ed disease, that this influence, whether it be direct or sympathetic, is more extensive than would at first be of the Providence Journal says that John Howland (who died a week or two since) was the last revolutionary pensioner in that city, and "it is believed that no soldier of the Revolution now remains in Providence. There are but five pensioners in the State, except widows. One, Mr. Hazard, of Newport, ninety-nine years and eight months old, has worked in his garden daily the last summer.

Howledden.—On Thureday night, at the United States Naval Asylum in Philadephia, William C. Riggs, an aged pensioner of that institution, was killed by being pushed down by Anthony Prussock, another pensioner, during a quarrel between them. In falling Riggs struck his head against the partition wall, causing concussion of the brain. The deceased was nearly seventy years of age, and, it is said, was a participator in the gallant deed carried into effect in the harbor of Tripoli on the 16th of February, 1804, when the frigate Philadelphia was burnt. He was one of the crew on board the Intrepid, under command of Decatur.

Release of a disease, that this influence, whether it be direct or sympathetic, is more extensive than would at first be sympathetic, is more extensive than would at first be sympathetic, is more extensive than would at first be supposed. It may be laid down as a rule that in every case in which the local application of moderate degrees of the Revolution now remains in Providence. There are but five pensioner of the Revolution now remains in Providence. There are but five pensioners in the State, except widows. One, Mr. Hazard, of Newport, ninety-nine years and eight months old, has been found of service the use of well-regulated congelation of moderate degrees of the suse of similar character, in which moderate cold has this immense oid in supposed. It may be laid down as a rule that in every case in which the local application of moderate degrees of the suse of similar character, in which moderate cold has the found of service the use of similar character, in which moderate old is supposed. It may be ind down to a

said, "It is the philosophy of pol sics, it is the religion of Governments;" or, breaking it, justly incur that opprobrium fastened by him forever, in immortal words, on breach of faith, (and which he pronounced it impossible America could ever furnish the occasion of,) when he said was passed to and fro for five minutes, over a surface of about eight by four inches, the skin being bring blanched during the whole of this period. In only two or three cases was it necessary to apply the remedy twice. Several of the patients rose immediately aftertwice. Several of the patients rose immediately after wards from their beds, to which they had long been con wards from their beds, to which they had long been confined. In most cases of chronic rheumatism the remedy has been equally successful; and this, on account of the frequency of the disease, is one of its most valuable applications. Sciatica has generally yielded to it, but by no means so easily. In acute rheumatism the local inflammation of the joints is, by this means, invariably and completely relieved, and that portion of the accomplanting fever thence arising is consequently removed. The disease, thus treated, will run a painless course of a but a week's duration. In no case, of about a dozen in 4 Ach congelation was almost exclusively employed, was there congelation was almost exclusively employed, was there extension of inflammation to the heart; and I am persuaded that the best plan of preventing this is to subduthe inflammation of the joints from which it general originates. I did not use the remedy in cases where the that congelation is employed in the hospital at Vienna (where it was introduced some years ago by Dr. Waters, of Chester) as an application to the chest in rheumatic carditis. That this affection of the heart would occasionally occur during the treatment of acute rheumatism by congelation is very probable, because it often arises, as the same affection of the joint does, from a morbid condition of the blood, over which the remedy can have no con-trol; and that such an occurrence, in the present feeling trol; and that such an occurrence, in the present feeling on the subject, would be called metastasis from cold is very certain; but I am convinced that it will jet be ac-knowledged, though probably after many years, that this affection would be much decreased in frequency by the adoption of any means capable of quickly subduing the accompanying arthritis. When it is considered what an immense amount of eventual mischief arises from the or-York. All the money was recovered except about \$2,000.

Post-Office Robberges.—Two brothers, who are described as "fast young men," named Joel H. Wicker and L. D. Wicker, aged respectively 22 and 18 years, have been arrested at Chicago, Illinois, for robbing the post-office of that city. In their preliminary examination it tact with the irritable surface this would have been in a great degree prevented. Certain acute inflammatory affections of the skin are equally under its influence, as erysipelas, eczema, impetigo. It has not often failed in prurigo, but in only one case of psoriasis has it appeared to be of service. Painful nodes are at once relieved by this means and the inflammation subdued. I have only used congelstion in carbuncle as an ansesthetic previously

to cutting it, but it is probable (judging from its effects in severe boils) that the incision might have been dispensed with. It has been mentioned to me that severe cold has been employed with the same view in whitlow, of which it is certainly a sufficient cure. The inflammation fol-lowing sprains, contusions, and other similar injuries is perfectly under its influence; and the same may be said of burns. In one of my publications on the subject I have related the excellent and speedy effect of congelation in a case of meningitis, and also in a case of peritonitis. I have not had the opportunity of trying it in other affections of this description. Headache of various kinds has at once yielded to the application, for a minute, of a That degree of cold may be called intense which immediately benumbs the part to which it is applied, speedily stops the circulation through it, and congeals the adipose matter. I have usually produced these effects by placing what are termed frigorific nixtures either immediately in contact with the skin or mucous membrane, by means of a net of thin gause containing them, or by allowing them to act through thin bladders or metallic vessels of appropriate form; but there are various other ways of effecting the same object, some of which are preferable for certain ly at once relieved by it if properly applied; and there is no remedy for the painful affection of the mouth caused by mercury comparable to congelation. A spoonful of dissolving ice and salt is repeatedly put into the mouth, until it becomes benumbed. In one case of severe scurvy of the gums, where I feared a loss of the teeth, extensive congelation of the gums immediately arrested the disease

fic mixture of ice and salt, and applied by means of a From my own experience and that of others I think that per spoon containing the mixture, or a solid congelation in its treatment. M. Velpeau states, in his of about a pound weight, which has been inbrass ball of about a pound weight, which has been lim-mersed in ice and salt, will often answer, and be a neater has employed long-continued congelation as a substitute for caustic in cancer; but of this effect of the agent I have

mode than the net.

The moment a gauze net or a thin metallic vessel conThe moment a gauze net or a thin metallic vessel conThere are other diseases in the treatment of which se There are other diseases in the treatment of which setaining ice and salt is applied to the skin it is benumbed. There is hardly a sensation of cold produced, and no tingling or smarting. If the contact of the frigoritic be continued a few seconds longer, the surface becomes suddenly white, in consequence, doubtless, of the arrest of the circulation; and this change of color is attended with a slight smarting like that produced by mustard. There is now complete anæsthesia, which, if the frigoritic were removed, would remain complete for several minutes. pected from it. In two cases of epidemic cholera I ad ministered a succession of draughts of a temperature of about 25° Fahrenheit, with apparently excellent effect; and I cannot doubt that the application of cold to the interior of the stomach—which, as appears by the recently published report of the College of Physicians, is the only treatment of cholera which has been unanimously approved of-has not been carried far enough. If the irritation suspended, &c. After the usual application of cold for of the nuccus membrane be considerable (as it must be anoesthesia, the circulation soon returns to the part, and

and agreeable means of accomplishing this, in all the common operations, unaccompanied with the dangers of chloroform. What can be less troublesome in opening an abscess, for instance, or making a cutaneous incision, abscess, for instance, or making a cutaneous incision, than touching the skin for a moment with a small brass ball that has been immersed for a few minutes in ice and sait, or a thin spoon filled with such a mixture? It is true that in deep-seated operations such a means can only suspend the sensibility of the skin; but it is the incision of the skin which constitutes the most painful part of every operation, and if this be benumbed, a smaller, and consequently less hazardous, dose of ether or chlore. and consequently less hazardous, dose of ether or chloro-form than has usually been administered would be enough to remove the sensibility of the other tissues. These deep-seated operations, however, constitute a small mi-nority, and if the list of recorded deaths from etherization be referred to (now amounting to more than fifty) it travelling in the winter. They are considered very will be found that in three-fourths of the number complete anæsthesia might have been produced with perfect. The process of extracting the oil is very simple. The

safety by cold.

M. Velpeau, who introduced anæsthesia from cold into France, has, in a lecture on the subject recently reported in the Gazette des Hôpitaux, expressed the doubt whether in some operations the hardening of the tissues by this means might not prevent their being cut with ease. I have not found this to be the case, nor does he himself allude to this supposed disadvantage, when, in his work on diseases of the breast, he mentions that he has excised

tumors after ansesthesia from cold.

The fear of reaction I have already adverted to in the prefatory observations. Instead of reaction being produced, the anæsthetic is a preventive of inflammation from the wound; and were it used for this purpose alone

it would be invaluable.

Local anæsthesia from cold may, as has already been observed, be produced in a great variety of ways. Some of these may be spilled so as to cause immediate congelation, but it is questionable whether the anæsthesia is not more extensive and lasting when more slowly caused. Such details, however, are unsuited to the general view

has been employed according to the above classification, I shall mention, first, those in which it has been more or less successful; and, second, those in which it might, reasoning from analogy, be tried with hope of advantage. In administering intense cold as a remedy, the common or a more powerful frigorific has been generally applied directly to the part, or with the intervention only of the thin gaure containing it; and the duration of the congelation has been from one to ten minutes.

In the spring of the year 1850 I requested the house-surgeon of the Brighton dispensary to apprise me of every case of acute lumbago that came under his notice, and in all of these, amounting to nine, I employed congelation with perfect and permanent success. The net containing

TO THE EDITORS.

HAMBURG, OCYOBER 31, 1854. GENTLEMEN: Your paper of the 5th of this month contains "selections" from the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser and Journal of Commerce, which I transcribe and enclose herewith. I doubt if you would have inserted the communication if you had considered the full bearing thereof; but, as you have done so, and your columns will aid to spread what I deem a most wanton slander. I ask the favor of you to insert these lines. Every body must be convinced that American consuls

and commercial agents abroad are the worst remunerated and at the same time best abused individuals on the globe. For the general slang of party papers and newspaper correspondents no one of common sense should care ; nor does the fulsome praise from "writers from abroad," who extol some official because he may have rendered to their highly important person some trivial service, excite any jealousy; but, as far as I am concerned, I do most distinctly and unequivocally protest against respectable papers lending their columns to spread, not against individuals only, but against whole nationalities, slanderous and malicious vituperations. The "communication" in question charges most distinctly "all the ITALIANS and GERmans whom the United States Government have not been ashamed to oppoint their ayents abroad" with the unlawful, shameful, and disgraceful practice of manufacturing American citizens; and your paper, in publishing this, has seemingly assented to what was asserted; and therefore I must beg leave to say that I am one of those "all Gor-mans," a United States citizen since I became of age, for nearly thirty years a resident of the United States, and have been, until six months ago, one of those whom the United States have not been ashamed to appoint agents abroad, being consul at this port. I have not derived a revenue from the issue or vises of passports; for till the circular of the Department of State of June 1st, 1853, I did not know consuls had a right to make a charge. But I have done all in my power, as far as my poor ability would permit, to protect American citizens, whether they may have been so by birth or from choice; and I believe I have done no act that would or could cast disgrace on the office I held or on the land of my adoption. My official conduct must have passed under the observation of many of our citizens; they are on record in the Department of State; and I trust, hope, nay even pray, that "Correspondent," or some of his friends who are as inimical to all not born in the United States as he, may, at the very next session of Congress, move a call to investigate by committee, or any way that may lead to a fair exposition of the acts of not only all the German, but of all our consuls and agents abroad; so that, if mean and disgraceful actions have been perpetrated, the name of the miscreant may be held up to scorn and infamy. It may now be deemed popular to attack citizens of foreign birth; and writers from abroad, belonging, in every sense birth; and writers from abroad, belonging, in every sense of the word, to the "Know-Nothing party," may deem it right and fair to stab the reputations of said "all Germans abroad" in the dark; but I deem, unwilling as I am and have been to intrude myself on the public with what concerns me personally, it due to myself (where all are included) to say, publicly, I pronounce the "communication," as far as I am concerned; a wilful and malicious invention; and I also assert that the gentleman who filled the office sections of the conservation. the office—acting as Vice Consul—on my coming out, though he be a Hamburg merchant, is too high minded and honorable to have ever demeaned himself by any action such as "Correspondent" ascribes to "all Germans." Had I been less known during the time I held office, I might remark, there must be on record in the Department of State an unsolicited testimonial from highly respectable gentlemen of this city, both Americans and Germans, that would prove by its tenor that, at least as far as one of all the Germans is concerned, "Correspondent" states what is not true.

I have gentlemen, intruded, I fear, too much already on your valuable columns with what only concerns myself; but I deem it due to my children, all natives of the United States, and to my reputation, to hurl back with indigna-tion an unprovoked and unmerited assault.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, SAML BROMBERG, Late U. S. Consul, now Vice Consulat Hamburg.

[We perform a painful duty in admiting the above letter. The respectable writer of it has just cause for the complaint which he makes; but, finding in articles of other papers some sentiment or some suggestion which we approve, and copying without the careful examination for which we often have not time, we are in danger of and often commit the inadvertency of including some exceptionable statement or opinion. This was the case doubtless in the letter referred to by Mr. BROMBERG. Whatever it was, we entirely repudiate any injurious imputation on that worthy gentleman, for whom we happen to have cause to entertain a high esteem, and whose courtesy, fidelity, and excellent character occasioned in us a sincere regret when we heard of his removal from the post which he had filled so honorably .- Eds. Nat. Intell. ] "

THE ARGAN TREE.

The following letter, descriptive of the Argan tree, by the British Acting Vice Consul at Mogadore, will be read with interest. The tree is valuable in dry countries as furnishing what is there much wanted, a supply of food for cattle in seasons of drought :

The Argan tree grows more or less throughout the States of Western Barbary, but principally in the pro-vince of Haha, and south of this town.

The soil on which it is found is light, sandy, and very stony. It is usually found upon the hills, which are

barren of all else, and where irrigation is impossible. I should imagine, from the appearance of some of the trees, that they are from one to two hundred years old; and a remarkably large one in this neighborhood, I should say, is at least three hundred. This tree measures round the trunk twenty-six feet; at the height of three feet it branches off, (one of them measures eleven feet near the trunk;) these branches rest upon the ground at about fifteen feet from the trunk, and again ascend. The highest branch of this tree is not more than sixteen to eighteen feet; the outer branches extend to a circumference of 220 feet. This is the largest I am aware of.

to account for the exhausting and fatal discharges) the temperature of ice merely is not sufficient to subdue it.

II. Anasthetic Uses of Severe Cold.—As patients now expect to have every operation performed without pain, both they and their surgeous will be glad to have an easy and agreeable means of accomplishing this, in all the ling to the situation of the treat. The roots extend to a surgeous will be glad to have an easy to five years, which ripens from May to August, (accordingly the surgeous propagation in this vicinity is mostly by seed. When so wing this a little manure is placed with it, and it is well watered until it shoots, from which period it requires nothing further. It bears fruit at from three to five years, which ripens from May to August, (accordingly the surgeous propagation in this vicinity is mostly by seed. ing to the situation of the tree.) The roots extend to a great distance under ground, and shoots make their appearance at intervals, which are allowed to remain, thus soon as the cattle have departed upon their daily excur-sion. I have heard it remarked that the nut passes through the stomach of the animal; but this is only a casualty and not a general rule. Large quantities are collected by women and children, which are well dried; the hull is taken off and stored for the camels and mules

nuts are cracked by the women and children. The kernels are then parched in a common earthen vessel, ground in handmills of this country, then put in a pan, a little cold water sprinkled upon it; then it is well worked by the hand (much the same as kneading dough) until the oil separates itself, when the refuse is well pressed, which completes the process. The oil is let stand and the sedi-ment removed. The cake (in which a good deal of oil remains) is generally given to the milch cows or goats. Some of these Argans are in clusters, others single trees.

EXPANDING THE CHEST .- Those in wealthy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employment within doors, generally use their lungs but very little, breathe but very little into the chest, and thus, independently of positions, contract a wretchedly narrow small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a blad-der in their construction, and can be stretched open to more extensive and lasting when more slowly caused. Such details, however, are unsuited to the general view of the subject intended by the present communication, which, I fear, has already exceeded its proper bounds.

[Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science.]

The Fort Seelling a short time since for the trial of Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, upon the grave charges of illegal conduct, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and fraudulent conduct. The Court sitting in judgment upon Capt. Dana was of the highest standing, comprising among the number the following list of eminent officers: Brig. Gen. Hitchoock, Col. May, Col. C. F. Smith, Col. Baker, Col. Brown, Maj in this manner will enlarge the capacity and size of the in this manner will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs. —Common School Advocate.

HOLDING OUT .- The Shenandoah County Court (Va.) has again, and for the third time, refused to license the sale of liquor by ordinaries. The vote stood, for license 7, against it 11. which there are the from